THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of the Hon. Alphonso Taft at Marietta.

ADVOCACY OF HARD MONEY.

The Attitude of the Democratic Party in 1862 and in 1875 Contrasted.

MARIETTA, Ohio, August 9, 1875. The Hon. Alphonso Taft delivered a speech here this almost entirely devoted to finance. After showing the attitude of the two great political parties on this all-absorbing question he said:

The people of the United States, from the first issue f greenbacks to the present time, have regarded them of greenbacks to the present time, have regarded to a sa temporary expedient and have expected a return of specie payments. The time of performance has been ong deferred; but Congress at its last session, having regard alike to the honor of the nation and to the apprehension of debtors, banks and business men, made he government butter, cented, in gold and silver.

He then contrasted the platform of the democrats and republicans in Ohio upon the financial question, arguing the inconsistency of the former by extended quotations from the speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, on Janpary 29, 1862, when the first bill was pending for issuing \$100,000,000 United States notes. In reference to the ases of currency, he said:-

must possess a real and not a mere nominal value. It has been a fine conceit of many a tyrant, before the democratic party made its last platform, with sovereign authority to stamp upon some cheap material a nominal sum and make the people take it as money. The charm of the plan was that it was so much easier than levying and collecting taxes from an unwilling people. Some, in early times, tried pieces of iron; some peobles of stone; home shells. The Indians used wampum and some more recently have tried paper.

Paper is the material which our modern democracy propose to use. For, when in a time of profound peace they attempt, not the payment of the notes already is used in an emergency, but to issue more without any definite limit, they virtually nullify the promise of the government on the notes to pay, and leave as their only merit the declaration that they shall be taken as "lawful money." The new paper should bear on its face no promise to my, but only the fiat of the government that "this is lawful money." When a sovereign power refuses to keep its promises to its own citizens performance cannot be compelled.

Expect on tile Laborers.

refuses to keep its promises to its own citizens performance cannot be compelled.

There is no part of the community who suffer so much by a depreciated currency as the laborers and the men who raise or make something to sell. The government pays all its bondholders in gold, while the laborers and all who make or raise anything to sell must be satisfied with the poorest currency which is siloat. What benefit can it possibly be to the workingmen to get their pay in poor paper? Is it that they hope to get more of it? But labor is the last thing to rise on an inflation of prices. If by increasing the volume of greenbacks the laborer gets higher prices for his labor and the farmer for his products, the paper will be as much below the par of gold as it is greater in amount, while the bondholder and the bankers who do business upon the bonds all the while receive their pay in a currency just so much better than that of the poor man, the farmer and the mechanic, as gold is better than this depreciated paper. What is the use of continuing this unequal state of things, and why take measures to make it worse? All such

worse? All such
TAMPERING WITH THE CURRENCY
injures the poor and those in moderate circumstances,
and not the rich and the dealers in money. Those
who have wealth can by skilful choice of investments
avoid the losses by depreciation. But workingmen
and farmers have no such opportunities. When they
work, or when they are ready for the markets with
their productions, they have no choice but to take their
pay in the paper which is current. A sound currency
is the only guarantee the industrious man can ever have
of full and fair pay for the products of his industry.
Nor are we to complain of
THE RONDHOLDERS.

of full and fair pay for the products of his industry. Nor are we to complain of THE HONDHOLDERS.

It would have been folly in the government to sell its pends by the standard of greenbacks, when it intended at the earliest practicable period to pay its notes in join." There can be no doubt of the right of the holder of bonds to receive coin. The democratic platform of the present year admits that, as it admits the correctness of nearly all the great measures of the epublican party in time past by its silence. How long, then, shall this discrimination against labor and the projects of industry continue? The only way to put an ind to it is by returning to a sound and uniform currency. When it was proposed in Congress that the government should issue its own notes as a currency in the emergencies of war the democratic party opposed it. The leaders of the party argued it on principle, and their arguments, though outweighed by the necessities and perileus condition of the country at the time, are well worthy of being remembered by us and by them in this strange canvass of 1875, when in profound peace these same democratic leaders propose not to pay, but to multiply without regard to payment the greenbacks whose issue in 1892, 63 and 64, they so bitteriy opposed. The arguments they then used are now applicable, and the most singular phenomenon of their case is, that they have "remembered to forget" them in the present canvass.

The theory of want of currency is not made out by sointing to the panic and the precent quiet in trade. Becressions in business recur, if not periodically, at least as fiften as once in a decade, and that in all enterprising countries. No nation of which I have ever read has so ar mastered in practice the true principles of political conomy, has to escape the fluctuations of trade and the validations and decressions from prosperity and adeconomy, and escape and fluctuations of trade and the exaliations and depressions from prosperity and adversity in business. England suffers from similar panies five intents to our three, and at the present time England is experiencing a depression in business as severe perhaps as our own. The failures of business houses in England are more frequent than in the United States. It is not necessary to stop now to inquire how it is that more failures occur in England and more frequent panies than here; but if we take General Carey as an authority, it cannot be for want of currency. For, he says in his recent speech at Niles, that England has a great deal more currency per capital than we have. I do not attempt to account for the fact on any such ground. But I am sure that neither the "sprinding contraction" of our greenbacks, of which we have heard so much, nor any want of currency here, could create a panie, usuch obbs in the tide of business as we are now experiencing are not unprecedented. There are probably several causes conspiring to produce it. The stagnation, though general, does not extend to every kind of business. There is one cause which, I venture to say, has rontinuted far more to the present depression than the supposed want of currency. It is the glut in the market caused by over-production. The great wars of both Europe and this country calling for all the products of the various manufacturers in the shortless time, at the largest profit, stimulated the building of vast establishments heyound all precedent, both here and in Europe. After the wars had ceased these establishments and the capital which had been in each demand in war. The consequence was that the market was overstocked. This applies to everything consumed by armies. Take also the important article of iron. The war devoured all that could be produced. Furnaces and rolling mills were multiplied beyond example. We are also to consider what is not, perhaps, of less importance, that the building of railroad investments are devoured by a con

selves about returning to specie payments, but let the country "grow up" to the currency. The difficulty is that long before we can grow up to an infalted currency the democratic, or some other political party, will press for an increase of greenbacks, and it they get into power will enlarge the volume of greenbacks by new issues, and then we shall have to begin to "grow up" again. But this "growing up" to the currency, if practicable at all, must have precisely the same offect upon prices and the relation of debtor and creditor as contraction, depending for its intensity upon the rate at which we grow up. The areasure will be against the limit. No nation which has on increase of greenbacks, and if they not power will enlarge the volume of acks by new issues, and then we shall begin to grow up" again. But this "growing to the currency, it practicable at all, must have the currency, it practicable at all, must have the currency, it practicable at all, must have the currency of the same effect upon prices and the relation tor and creditor as contraction, depending for its ty upon the rate at which we grow up. The will be against the limit. No nation which has nbarked in legal-tender paper money has ever ob-

served such a limit till it could grow up to it, that is, till the paper should be equal to gold, unless where a day has been fixed for resumption. It is most rare that any nation which has become deeply involved with

legal-tender paper has either maintained any limit or has resumed. Repudiation has been by far the more general result.

England resumed in 1821, after having tried the policy of "growing up" to its paper currency for about twenty-five years. It was found that they had all the hardships of resuming, while they approached no nearer to specie. We have found the same thing in our experience. We are no nearer to specie, if we take the quoted difference between paper and gold, than we were four or five years ago. The premium on gold by the year 1870 had fallen to about ten per cent and so remained for a considerable time. Meantime, here, as in England, prices have been affected by financial panies. The time is undoubtedly anapticious for making our arrangements to resume. In 1819 the act was passed in England to resume in 1822. But the bank commenced paying specie voluntarily in May, 1821, so that the act never had any direct effect. It only determined the policy of the nation, and resumption took place in anticipation of the time fixed by the act. The act fixing the time of resumption was passed in 1819, the next year after the great financial panic of 1818, and when prices had, by the effect of the panic, been greatly reduced. England had waited long for something to turn up, by which they should get back to a sound currency. In 1811, business men and bankers could not be persuaded that any measures were necessary, or even that their money was depreciated, and discredited the famous "Bullion Report" of the committee of Parliament in favor of a return to special payments. But after the financial panic of 1818 the public opinion was entirely changed. Experience had wrought conviction of the truth.

If I am not mistaken, the sentiment of the business men and financiers of this country has undergone a great change on this subject within the last five years. Let us hope that the delusions of paper money have been so far desepated that we can now act together for the permanent welfare of our country. This is the time ca

GENERAL SPINNER.

REMINISCENCES IN THE CAREER OF THE PATRI-ARCH OF THE TREASURY-WHY HE WAS DE-POSED-TROUBLE BETWEEN SECRETARY BRIS-TOW AND TREASURER NEW-THE NEW YORK COMPTROLLERSHIP.

(Washington (August 3) correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

WHY SPINNER RESIGNED. . . . He was personally responsible for the honesty of 400 clerks, through whose hands pass all the money of the United States. Six successive Secretaries of the Treasury allowed him the privilege of selecting men whom he knew, and in whom he had faith, but Secretary Bristow insisted upon removing and appointing whomsoever he chose in General Spinner's bureau, still holding General Spinner responsible for their fidelity. General Spinner said he could not keep the office under such circumstances; Secretary Bristow told him then he could resign.

Five of Secretary Bristow's predecessors, following the precedent of Salmon P. Chase, requested General Spinner, in his annual report, to express what views he held concerning current financial issues, and to make whatever comments the financial condition of the nation suggested. In his last report to Secretary Bris-

make whatever comments the financial condition of the nation suggested. In his last report to Secretary Bristow, General Spinner expected his views and comments would be considered of value, as they always had been, and attached them to the official statement of the condition of his office. These views and comments did not exactly accord with what the Secretary thought, so he struck out everything that in any way dissented from his (the Secretary's) opinion.

THE MEN THAT HONORRO HIM.

"Secretary Chase, Secretary Dix, Secretary McColloch, Secretary Fessenden and Secretary Richardson—every one of them—used to come to my room every day or two and consult me regarding matters of moment. President Lincoln used to come over and sit for hours with me, when he wanted to know anything about the condition of the Treasury; President Johnson did the same, and President Grant came in every little while to take a smoke with me and talk over finances; but Secretary Bristow was never in my office in his life. When he wanted to see me he always sent a colored boy to call me up stairs. He treated me like a clerk. But this did not hurt me so much as when he would put his arm around me, call me 'my dear General,' and then slab me in the next breath."

"THE MAN THAT DISHONORED HIM.

"For fourteen years," continued the General, "there was not a report or a message of any sort sent from the Treasury Department to the President or to Congress without consultation with me. It was considered at least courtesy to allow an expression of my views; and my own annual report was considered a distinct document, a message from the Treasurer of the United States to Congress, until last year, when Secretary Bristow mutilated it, altered it, and cut out some things he knew I wanted very much to say."

"But you could have had it published, General, even if it didn't go to Congress as an official document." I said.

aid.
"Secretary Bristow thought it was not worth publishing or he would have published it himself. He was my superior, and any such action would have been discourteous."

GENERAL SPINNER'S PLANS.

GENERAL SFINNER'S PLANS.

I mentioned that the New York papers were talking of the General for State Comproller, and asked him if he would accept the nomination if it was tendered

him.

"No," said he, "I have been in office nearly all my life, and I want to be free. For fifty years I have not been out of office so long as I have been this time—since the 30th of June—and I like the sensation. I am only waiting here till that committee finish their work, and then I shall go to my Mohawk home and stay till the leaves fall, when I shall go to Florida for the winter."

"But will nothing induce you to alter your plans?"
"Nothing but death."
"But suppose you were nominated for Comptroller of
New York?"

"But suppose you were nominated for Comptroller of New York?"

"If could not accept. A few years ago I was tendered the nomination for Governor, when General Dix was elected, and I fairly had to run away from it. A committee waited on me at my home a few days before the Convention, and I positively refused to have my name need. Another committee came to see me the evening before the Convention and I again refused but they said they would see me again in the morning and make me accept. I told them there were over thirty Governors in the United States, but only one Treasurer. I could be Governor only two years, and I could be Treasurer till I died, for I thought the people were satisfied with my administration. I would rather be Treasurer, I said, and hoped to die in the harness. The committee went off, saying they would nominate me. I wrote them a letter saying Dix was my man, and that I would not allow my name to be used. For fear they would bother me again I packed my satchel and went away, taking the most unusual route I could think of, and I did not go where any letters or telegrams or committees could reach me till I heard Dix was nominated—because I wanted to be Treasurer of the United States till I died." What do you suppose was Mr. Bristow's motive in

because I wanted to be Treasurer of the United States till I died."

"What do you suppose was Mr. Bristow's motive in driving you out?"

RESTOW'S NOTIVE IN DRIVING SPINNER OUT.

"I suppose he wanted to get rid of me because I was an obstinate old mule, and insisted on having opinions of my own and running my office in what I thought was the best way. He knew I wanted to stay there very much; that my record as an official was something of which I was very proud. I had satisfied three Presidents and six Secretaries of the Treasury, and I didn't suppose any one was dissatisfied with me till four months ago. Secretary Bristow is a very ambitious man. He wants to be President, and as he hasn't got a very long time in which to make a reputation, he is working as hard as he can. He wants the entire credit of running the Treasury, and is getting in subordinates that will not be liable to detract any from his personal credit or make any reputation for themselves."

"But hasn't be got a troublesome man to handle in Mr. New, your successor?"

"Yes; he cannot control Mr. New any more than he could control houghass or myself. New is one of the quoerest, fairest men I ever met. He has got a bushel of brains and good sense, and is independent, too. He has hot some pretty sharp rows with Bristow already, and has told the Secretary he must let him run that office according to his own notions, or he would resign. Bristow cannot afford to have him resign, and so he has got to submit to it. Beside, the President wouldn't let New resign. He would turn Bristow out first. Do you know that up till within two or three weeks the President has supposed that I went out of that office voluntarily—that I wished to reture because of my health?"

And the old man stopped a moment, struck his desk vigorously, and added—

"That is an actual fact. The President did not know the real reason of my resignation antil I told him my self at Long Branch, and he was very much surely and he serveray."

"About the appointments. Mr. New sees, as I did, that s not allowed to have his own way."
"Boes Mr. New continue in office many of your sub-

"He has made no special changes except by order of the Secretary. The Secretary himself has dismissed some of my warmest friends and the most efficient men in his office."

man without consulting me. On the 30th of June Jones received a note from the Secretary dismissing him, but assigning no reason. Other men, whom the Secretary knows I loved; men who grew up with me in the office, as Jones did, from the lowest position they could occupy to places of responsibility; men whom I take a pride in, knowing that I have given them means of success—the Secretary has seemed to pick out those for his attack, as if he knew he could hurt me most by dishonoring them. Mr. New intends to replace some of them, because he finds he can get no one to fill their places.

aces."
General Spinner expressed the warmest friendship for x-Commissioner Dougiass, whose removal, he said, was one of the most cruel blows an officer ever struck

at a subordinate."

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING OF THE SECRETARY.

I found Frank Jones, and asked him why he was removed from the assistant cashiership.

"This letter," he said, "tells me all I know about it," and he showed me a document which read:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE THEASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 30, 1875.
SIR—Your services as Assistant Cashier of the United States Treasury will not be required on and after this data.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

"Did Mr. Bristow never assign a reason for this dis-

"Never, to my knowledge,"
"Did you never inquire?"
"I once asked if there were any suspicions or charges against my character as a gentleman, and integrity as an officer, and was told there were none."
"Is that Secretary Bristow's way of doing business?"
"That is the way be has done in several cases like mine. And Commissioner Douglass was treated in about the same manner."

SENATOR ANTHONY ON THE STAND.

HIS VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES-THE THIRD TERM-THE CURRENCY QUESTION, &C.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has, been inte viewed by a correspondent of the Boston Herald, with the following result :-SENATOR ANTHONY

The two great questions that will receive the most attention in the national campaign will be-first, the maintaining of the Union on the principles that preailed during the late war; and, second the currency uestion. The tariff and labor questions, in his opinion,

vailed during the late war; and, second, the currency question. The tariff and labor questions, in his opinion, would receive but little notice.

Q. Will the fact that the next House of Representatives will have a conservative majority largely made up of ox Confederate officers have any particular influence on the selection of a democratic candidate for the Presidency? A. That will depend entirely upon whether the wishes or the fears of those who control the democratic parity will have the greater influence. Those who fought against the Union would like to have their principles represented on the ticket, but I think their fears will prevail. I do not think the Southern democrats will be so unwise as to press a candidate against the wishes of their Northern friends.

Q. What is your opinion as to the chances of either Tilden, Allen, Hendricks, Pendleton or Senator Bayard in the contest? A. As for Mr. Tilden, I know nothing more than I read in the newspapers. Pendleton is an inflationist, isn't he? Senator Bayard is a strong man and a good man for his party, but I think Hendricks by a long way now has the inside track. The row in Ohio over the currency question makes it impossible that any candidate can be taken from that State, and, in looking over the field, I believe Hendricks is away ahead. It is simply absurd for the South and West to be crying for more currency with money at three per cent. The revenue is more than the expenses of government, other than what we have agreed to pay in gold, and other agreements, such as the sinking fund provision for the reduction of the national debt.

Q. How do you think the hard money democrats can come to an understanding with the inflationists and settle the discord now existing? A. There is no middle ground. They have either got to go for hard money or for irredeemable paper. The only semblance of middle ground that can possibly exist will be the question whether there shall be less or more of the paper money; and then, when the issue of it is begon, there will be no en

Peurs.

Q. Will the third term prospect have any weight?

A. Oh, no; President Grant has settled that question in
his letter very plainty, I think. I don't believe he desires it; he has had enough of it by this time.

Q. What position do you think the liberal party will
coupy next year? A. They will undoubtedly go with
the republicans. I do not know how it will be in the
South, but North and West their principles are with us,
They only differ as to men and policy.

South, but North and West their principles of the yorky differ as to men and policy.

Q. What is your judgment of the political importance attached by the democrats to the elections? A. They have been overestimated. They were the results of accident, and as much a surprise to the democrats as they were to the republicans. I would have much preferred

ident, and as mich a surprise to the defect of the control of the control of the control of the control of the covernment? A. Well, that's a big question. There's a good deal to be said on both sides. The principal difficulty that would be presented in such an event would be a good administration for such an arrangement, to mecoscially carry on the government werk of

be after Congress meets. The public may rest easy on that score.

Q. What is your opinion generally regarding the policy toward the South? and what does the South hope for? A. There are a thousand questions in connection with the subject. Generally, I believe the republican party has done the best it could under the circumstances. There have been numerous and great difficulties to overcome. These have been met as promptly as the circumstances would allow, and the progress made is not altogether unsatisfactory. The Southern States hope for a remission of the cotton tax. They think the war impoverished them in this respect. Why, they didn't pay the cotton tax, the manufacturers paid it, and it would be just as reasonable to donate to them an equal amount of money from the United States Treasury as it would be to remit the cotton tax. They also expect payment for slave property. Well, we'll see about that when the question comes fairly before the people.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Sheriff Conner has received notice from the Secretary of State of the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 2. Besides the State officers to be chosen there are to be elected in this city five State Senators, there are to be elected in this city ave State Senators, twenty-one Assemblymen, a Judge of the Superior Court in place of Judge Freedman, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in place of Judge Loew, two Justices of the Marine Court to succeed Judges Gross and Joachimsen, a Recorder in place of Recorder John K. Hackett, a District Attorney in place of R. K. Phelps, a Surrogate in place of Robert C. Hutchings, a Coroner to succeed Adolph Kessler and a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to serve fourteen years.

A HEROIC ACT.

A German who had ventured too far from the Coney Island shore while bathing on Sunday afternoon be came exhausted, and was being taken out by undertow when he was seen and the undertow when he was seen and the cry "A man drowning" was raised. While the spectators were debating how to reach the unfortunate man. Captain Sears, a well-known railroad man, rushed out of a bathing house and into the water. He dived under the drowning German, caught hold of him, and brought him to the shore. Captain Sears was partly dressed when he went into the water. He had thrown his coat and shoes upon the beach; and some thief, the most centemptible of his class, stole from a pocket of the coat a well filled pocketbook. His watch was also destroyed by the water. If the thief of Captain Sears money should feel any quality of conscience, he may quiet them and procure a reward of \$25 by leaving it at Abbott's Hotel, Coney Island.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Ab out four o'clock on Saturday afternoon a party of young men went up the Passaic river in a row boat to have a swim. On arriving opposite the cemetery at the Kearney side of the river two of the party were put on shore, while the remaining two, Walter White and Huston Langstroth, rowed out to deep water. White was both a good carsman and swimmer, while his companion was the reverse. They had been but a short time enjoying themselves, when Langstroth eried out to White for assistance, as the current was too strong for him. The latter at once took hold of his companion, as he was on the point of sinking, and succeeded in getting him into the boat. Shortly after White was seized with cramp and called on Langstroth to help him, at the same time making desperate efforts to keep himself aftoat. In consequence of Langstroth's inexperience in rowing he was unable to come to his friend's assistance in time to save him, and the latter sunk in view of all his friends, who were powerless to aid him. Intelligence of the said event was at once conveyed to the father of the young man, who, procuring the assistance of some friends with grappling irons, went in search of the body. After about half an hour's search it was found in the vicinity of the spot where he sunk. It was taken to the residence of the parents. The unfortunate youth was only twenty years oid. He was much respected for his good qualities by all who knew him. Rearney side of the river two of the party were put on

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

On Saturday morning last Miss Lovejoy, of Southampton, Long Island, while bathing was carried out of her depth and was in danger of drowning. A young lad,

A DOCK THIEF DROWNED.

Early yesterday morning Officer Strople, of the Atlantic dock police, saw three men in the act of stealing a coil of rope from the canal boat John Cody, lying near the Central pier. He started to arrest them, when one of them, whose name is naknown, spring overboard and was drowned. The officer succeeded in arresting his companions, who gave their names as Mark Gowan and Cortex Salmondore. They were arraigned before Justice Delmar, who sentened them to Raymond Street Jail for twenty-nine days. The body of the drowned thief has not been recovered.

WALL STREET NOTES.

THE FAILURE OF BAXTER & CO. -AN ASSIGNEE APPOINTED-WALL STREET IN MIDSUMMER-THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE FORGERIES-DECLINE IN KANSAS STOCKS-DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Perhaps, in its way, the failure of Messrs. Archibald Baxter & Co., of No. 17 Broadway, was as much a surprise to the grain and shipping merchants with whom they were in intimate connection as the failure of in foreign exchange. The credit of the former house might almost be said to equal that of the latter in their of business. Only the day before their failure Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. are believed to have no gotiated their bills with all confidence; when, therefore, late on Saturday, their probable suspension was announced, it was with feelings of serrow and apprehension. The event was canvassed yesterday by the PRIENDS AND CREDITORS OF THE FIRM.

The proceedings in reference to the Kent injunction gainst the two vessels laden with grain have already been reported in yesterday's papers, and that matter will of course be decided in the courts; but when the HERALD representative yesterday waited on the firm, at No. 17 Broadway, in the spacious granite building in which the British Consulate, the White Star Steamship Company and other important commercial offices are located, it was at once seen how grave was the failure of this old established house.

Baxter & Co. occupied the range of offices on the left of the hallway, upon the first floor, and the signs without and within informed the inquirer that they were general shipping merchants as well as the agents for The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company from

"The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company from New York to Cardiff." A number of clerks and partners were in consultation, and Mr. Baxter himself—venerable, and the very type of an old-time merchant of Bowling Green—was conferring with

MR. DWIGHT JOHNSON, THE ASSIGNER.

The latter stated that the trouble and embarrassment of the firm had come so suddenly upon them, from causes already sufficiently explained by the press, that no statement had as yet been prepared, nor were they ready at this early moment to make any public explanation. A full assignment of the property and effects of the firm had been made to him (Mr. Johnson), and he would proceed to settle the affairs of the firm as soon and as equitably as possible. There were

and as he had been able to hold but about twenty min-utes' conversation with Mr. Baxter he begged to be ex-cused from saying any more to the Herald for the present.

present.

The news upon the Produce Exchange did not seem to have a great disturbing influence, the speculators generally conceding that the firm was an honorable one, and all creditors would receive a fair division of the as-

dulness exists as it has done since Sirius the "dog star" reigned. There was a slight stir in the early morning stock trades, but when the market resumed its wonted apathy prices declined; the particulars of the fluctuations will be found in the proper columns. It is a singular, but literal fact, that grass is growing in Broad street, and if business does not soon revive the hackmen can remove the bridles from their horses, and they can graze in front of the Stock Exchange as in vernal pastures. The young brokers find their profit as well as out-door diversion, in gathering in groups upon the corner of Wall street criticising

THE PRETTY GIBLS
who get in and out of the stages in front of the Treasury building.

Early in the day the news reached the street of the flight of Alexander Collie, the bankrupt banker, who was on trial in London on the charge of obtaining money from the London and Westminster Bank on raise pretences. His brother, William, was released and ordered to appear a month hence. In connection with these London complications it may be as well to state here that

who was implicated some time since in the forgeries of the Western Union and Buffalo and Erie bonds, has been honorably discharged and his bail bonds released by Judge Hackett, the District Attorney entering a nolie prosequi on fifty-two indictments for forgery in the third degree. It appears Mr. Franklin, in the most innocent manner, introduced a gentleman well recommended to him to the firm of Saunders & Hardenbergh, upon whom the forged bonds were passed. After the investigation the abandonment of the prosecution for the people thus results, doing tardy justice to an honorable gentleman.

gentleman.

Yesterday the stock of the Kansas Pacific sold at 11, against about 24, ninety days since. The cause of the decline is said to be the war waging between this road and the St. Lonis, Kansas and Northern Railway; but it is suspected that there is too much Kansas Pacific stock held by weak Wall street houses, who were builing Missouri Pacific Preferred stock at 59 some time ago, and could not get a bid of 30 for it boday. The last sales one week ago were about 30.

It was pleasing to learn yesterday that all drafts of the First National Bank of Fort Huren, Mich., on Duncan, Sherman & Co., would be paid by the American Exchange Bank; also that all checks drawn by the Panama Railroad on the same firm would be paid by the Mechanics' Banking Association.

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.

BURG AND NINTH STREET-A TRIP ON THE LONG BRANCH-THE SHOOTING OF ANNIE

Two boys, one five and the other six years of age. were mentioned in the papers of yesterday among the notable records of the time. They both, however, do not figure in similar capacities. One, the younger, and a travelling adventure, while the elder occupies the rôle of a criminal in a cell at Essex Market Police Court.

THE YOUTHFUL NEWBURGER. The baby of five years old who left Newburg on Sunday last on the steamer Long Branch was evidently carried away with an ambition for travelling. This young adventurer, whose name is David Maykoff, resides in Newburg, with his mother, who is a woman of moderate circumstances, her husband being employed for the present in this city. The steamboat Long Branch makes excursions every Sunday to Newburg and back. During the week the little fellow had heard of his father's absence in New York. No doubt the fond mother had poured into her child's ear promises of the many pretty things father would present 40 his darling when next they met. The ambitious expectations of the little fellow were aroused. He pictured to himself drums, jumping jacks, diminutive wheelharrows and numerous other attractive toys. How to reach the desired end and meet his father speediest was the main idea in the little fellow's cranium. He wandered to the dock where the Long Branch lay. He heard somebody remark that the boat was about to leave for New York. Suddenly the small mind grasped the idea of taking passage to see his father. The boy walked manfully on board, unnoticed by anybody, as all supposed he was in company with some relative or friend. He took his seat on the deck and the steamer shoved off. Calmly he surveyed the waters of the Hudson as the boat ploughed her way through the sparkling waters. The boy sat by himself, and eventually attracted the notice of two lady passengers and a gentleman, who entered into conversation with him. A Herard reporter yesterday had a conversation with the latter, who formished the main particulars set down in this narrative. The boy's parents are German, and David spoke that language, as well as English, fluently. On being questioned as to his movements he expressed a desire for travelling and to see his father. He was unusually sprightly and intelligent, but did not seem to realize the strange position in which he had placed himself, on board a steamboat away from relatives and friends, and without a cent of money to pay his fare.

When the Long Hranch arrived in New York on Sunday evening, David was handed over to the Eighteenth precinct police and brought to the Central Office. In the meanwhile his mother, who had become quite distracted by reason of the absence of her child, was sent for. She arrived in New York early yesterday Morning and proceeded immediately to Police Headquarters, where the missing one was given back to her fond embraces. Thus ended the first attempt of this juvenile wanderer to embark upon an improtected voyage through the world. He was immediately carried back to Newborg. the idea of taking passage to see his father. The boy

to Newburg.

THE CRIMINAL INFANT.

Mark Gartland, who told a Huraln reporter yesterday, while tears trickled plentifully down his cheeks, that he was only six years old, occupied a cell in the Essex Market Court. He has been held to await the result of the injuries of a little girl named Annie Larkin, of No. 719 Ess Ninth street, who was shot by him on Saturday night.

Saturday night.

He is a dark faced, dark haired boy, with full round

pistol was londed. It was old and rusty."

Where did you get it?

"It belonged to my brother. It was old and rusty. (This latter remark he made use of several times during the conversation.) I was playing with Annie when the pistol went off. I aimed the pistol at her and it went off. I then ran down stairs and I was arrested by the

STORMS IN THE WEST.

Terrific Hail Storm in Omaha.

Hailstones---Windows Smashed and Fences Broken Down.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Cheerful Crop Reports After the Deluge.

[From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, August 5.]

At three o'clock yesterday morning our city was vis ited by the biggest hail storm ever witnessed in this locality. The hail was also accompanied by a heavy wind storm, and for about half an hour the rain fell in torrents. Great branches were torn from trees and sent flying through the air, while all sorts of articles suddenly appeared to be endowed with life and went skipping about in a very brisk manner. Poultry we skinned up and in many instances killed ontright, and cattle and other farm stock, out in the suburbs, dashed frantically for shelter. The storm was so sudden and violent that had it occurred in the day time, with our streets filled with people, there would doubtless have been many of our people seriously maimed.

The damage done to windows, trees, gardens, conservatories, &c., in the city and immediately adjacent, is very great. The main force of the storm came upon buildings facing to the north, and as a general thing all windows in buildings thus situated, where they were unprotected with shutters, were completely smashed, in many instances not a single pane being left unin-

The High School had 270 windows broken; the North School lost 99; South School, 52, and the West School, 15. Total, 423.

Creighton block lost five of its large plate glass panes on the lower story and a large number of the upper

on the lower story and a large number of the upper windows were broken.

The glass in the front of Sheeley's meat market on Douglas street was broken and even the heavy sash was demolished.

The windows in the upper stories of Cumings' new store, on Douglas street, were shivered.

Wirth's restaurant, the Republican office, Kurtz & Allen's auction house, the Omaha National Bank—in short, every establishment in the Caldwell block, was damaged more or less. There are no less than 400 panes broken in this block.

The Union Pactific headquarters building is out some 250 panes of glass. The company have lost not less than 10,000 panes in all.

N. I. D. Solomon is a sufferer to the extent of one of his \$250 panes in the front of his store.

The Central Block was badly peppered, as in addition to several hundred broken panes in the upper stories a number of large plate glass fronts were smashed.

The Grand Central had about seventy-five panes on the upper floors broken and one large plate glass on the first floor, in front of the Western Linear values and the first floor, in front of the Western Linear values are the statement of the part of the Western Linear values and the first floor, in front of the Western Linear values are the statement of the panes of the Western Linear values and the part of the Western Linear values and the panes of the western Linear values and the panes of the western Linear values and the panes of the panes of the western Linear values and the panes of the panes of the western Linear values and the panes of the panes o

first floor, in front of the Western Union Telegraph office.

The Herald office is loser to the extent of one pane in the counting room front, costing \$150, and several windows in the second story.

Goodrich's toy store is damaged \$200 worth, Snyder about the same, and Clark & Warden have to mourn the loss of one of their large French plates.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute's loss is \$100; the Metropolitan Hotel has 150 lights out; the Pacific House, 190; Martin's building, 50; Latey's, 50; Redfield's, 100; Edwards' building, 255; Court House, 40; City Hall, 50. Driscoil, the architect, lost 53 lights out of his residence and 27 at his office; Charles Hall had 56 broken at the foundry that he did not stop to count them, and Captoin Budd, who lives in Armstrong's addition, had nearly every window in his house broken.

Eaton's photograph gallery was compelled to suspend business for a while yesterday morning while Eaton and his assistants bailed out the water in the rooms and gathered up the bits of glass which had formerly done duty as a skylight.

Ryan's conservatory, on Farnham street, was completely riddled.

The Post Office building was damaged very little.

pletely riddled.

The Post Office building was damaged very little.

At the Union Pacific depot the ground glass in the roof, strong enough to bear the weight of a man, was broken in several places.

Sheriff Burley lost thirteen large panes in his resi-

The foregoing are but a few instances out of hundreds and even thousands.

and even thousands.

IN THE SUBURDS

much injury was done market gardens, fruit trees and

Crops.

Ryan & Co., who have a splendid nursery on the Dr.
Lowe farm, two miles west of the city, had two greenhouses, containing 4,800 feet of glass each, and one of
3,000 feet, entirely destroyed, in addition to the damage
done their trees and vegetables.

In North Omaha the residents are heavy sufferers, there
being scarcely a family in that portion of the city
which has not been damaged to a considerable extent.
The storm, however, did not reach to the barracks.

Coming up though it did in the dead hour of night the
storm, nevertheless, was sufficiently violent at the out-

storm, nevertheless, was sufficiently violent at the out-set to make its presence known to the sleeping city, and soon there was a striking of lights and a swift hur-rying to and fro of our citizens, intent on saving as far as possible odds and ends which had been left unshel-tered upon retiring the night before, closing shutters, putting down upraised sash, &c. In many cases parties rushed out of doors, arrily attred, and several instances are reported where said parties were seriously hurt by

putting down upraised sach, &c. In many cases parties rushed out of doors, airily attred, and several instances are reported where said parties were seriously hurt by the falling hail.

In the northern port of the city the people say that upon all hailstones being melted, good sized rocks were discovered embedded therein. As to the size of the hailstones which fell there are many wild stories told. Our reporter heard of two which were said to be, one eleven inches and seven-eighths in length and the other an even foot. One gentleman hastily gathered up three hailstones by chance, making no search for large specimens, and these he found upon a careful measurement to be of the following dimensions:—No. I was three inches in length and two and a quarter in diameter; No. 2 was three and a half inches in length, by two and a half in diameter.

In the midst of the storm the fire alarm bell was rung a number of times by the electricity which was in the air, and finally the wire was burned in two near engine house No. I, in North Omaha.

The total loss in this brief half hour of frozen rain will probably amount to \$15,000.

Despatches from neighboring points state that the storm did not do much damage to the growing crops, as it seems to have spent its lorce in Omaha and immediate vicinity.

diate vicinity. CHEERFUL CROP REPORTS FROM THE WEST-

ACCOUNTS OF LOSSES MUCH EXAGGERATED. The following are among the cheerful headings given to late reports concerning the crops-since the great floods of a few weeks ago-by some of our Southern ex-

Fairly Booming—Grand Effect of Steady Pleasant
Weather upon all Classes of People and Glorious Outlook—Late Reports from all Sections of Wheat-Burdened Kansas Tell a Story Most Exhibitating—Danage to Grain by Recent Rains very Largely Exaggerated, as 100,000 Bushels Cover All.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Herald, August 5.]
The Farmers in the Midst of a Bountiful Harvest—Corr Growing Fluely and Promises Well—The Yield o Small Grain will be Enormous—Reports from All Sections of the State Very Encouraging.

NEBRASKA.

[Special Despatch to the Omaha Herald, August 5.] BROWNSVILLE.—The weather here is favorable for

SCHUYLER.-Harvest is in progress. The yields of all kinds of small grain will be greater on an average than ever since the settlement of the country. The weather onn.—The weather has been very favorable for

harvesting so far. Corn is looking finely and growing nicely.

Kearny Junction,—Corn is in splendid condition and about twelve feet high. The weather is favorable for all kinds of crops and for harvesting.

Frenore.—Crops in Washington county were badly damaged by the hail storm last night. Harvest is progressing finely in Dodge and Saunders counties and not much, if any, damaged by rain.

Love Trans.—Farmers are about through harvesting small grain. All farmers in this vicinity speak very favorably of crops. The weather is splendid. Corn is growing finely and promises to yield well.

Gimox.—The weather has been very fine for the last ten days. Small grain is about all harvested and is in good condition. Other crops are looking well.

Corn.—Our small grain is about all harvested. The weather is very favorable for corn and vegotables.

PLER CREEK.—Crops are splendid and oats are harvested. Corn will yield very heavily.

PLATTRICTH.—Harvesting is mearly over. There is a fair yield of wheat in some localities, and not so good in others. Corn is the same, but a much heavier crop is expected, as it is doing splendidly now. The farmers are satisfied.

Graxp Island.—Wheat is most all harvested, and

are satisfied.

GRAND ISLAND.—Wheat is most all harvested, and will average about twenty bushels to the acre. There is a large crop of oats, which will average from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. The corn crop is very large.

Laxcox.—The weather for harvesting has been favorable, and about two thirds of the small grain is safely harvested with satisfaction to the farmers. Corn looks finely.

crops in healthy condition. Some portions of Northern extent as to make matters serious. The southern portion of the State—that lying the nearest the Missouri line—has been more seriously afflicted than elsewhere, especially so in the vicinity of Spring River—Cherokee and Crawford counties. Neosho has also come in for more or less damage, but Montgomery, Labette, Wilson and other counties south have little or no cause to complain. Still, with all this, matters look bright even in the overflowed districts, and Southern Kansas, as a whole, is to-day in better shape than ever before known. This holds good with the western, southwestern and northern counties of the State. Duly weighing all estimates of the damage done the wheat in the much damped districts, as well as the localities here and there suffering somewhat from the same causes—and it is the biggest kind of an estimate—it has put the actual bushels of wheat lost by the protracted rain at 100,000 bushels. One of the most experienced grain men in this section of country exterday estimated it at just half these figures, while another put it at 60,000 to 70,000, and still another at 30,000 to 40,000. Counting it at 100,000, it makes but a mere bucketful, as it were, compared to the \$0.00,000 to 10,000,000 bushels there will be for experienced. tion of the State—that lying the nearest the Missouri line—has been more seriously afflicted than elsewhere,

port.

From all along the line of the different roads comes most cheering news of the great activity prevailing among the farmers since the fair weather set in. At the great wheat farm of Mr. Henry on the Kansas Pacific, near Abliene, Dickinson county, no less than three Nichols-Shephard vibrator steam threshers are at work from daylight to darkness, and as rapidly as the grain can be got in shape it is shipped direct to this city, Mr. Henry J. Latshaw having bought 21,000 bushels of the crop, which from the 1,300 acres Mr. Henry had in will yield from 35,000 to 38,000 bushels. The wheat is magnificent in quality, averaging No. 2 all through, a standard rarely gained in this section of the country.

MINNESOTA. [From the Winona Republican, August 5.]

Further intelligence from the country lying west of Winona-and including the region bordering on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad in particular-confirms the reports given in our columns on Wednesday to the the reports given in our columns on Wednesday to the effect that the heavy rain storm of Tuesday night did not prove as disastrous to the crops as had been feared. Except on low ground, where the soil is heavy and the growth of straw very rnnk, the wheat is comparatively unniqued. In most cases where it was lodged it is fast regaining its upright position; and even where this does not prove true the wheat is already so well filled and near maturity that it will, with favorable weather for a few days longer, ripen perfectly, though lying prostrate.

Sioux Citt, August 6, 1875. The weather the past two days has been clear and harvesting is progressing well. Nearly all the wheat is now cut. The wet weather has not scriously damaged the grain about here.

MISSOURI.

CLINTON COUNTY, August 5, 1875. Corn looks well, considering the time it was put in, and millet, buckwheat and Irish potatoes promise large crop this fall; but winter wheat and outs are a dead failure in this county. Farmers say that corn grows as corn never grew before. We have had no hot, burning winds as yet, but plenty of rain, and, should the season turn out to be a good one, we can show one of the largest crops of corn that ever grew in Northwest Missouri; but all depends on the season now.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, August 6, 1875. 'Advices from different parts of the State show that there were no serious results to the crops from the rains of the past two days. From some places damages by chinch bugs are reported, but the yield of wheat in the State, as a whole, will be large. There will also be good crops of oats, barley and corn.

and damages cannot be made with any degree of accuracy. It is believed, however, that the total loss will not exceed \$3,000,000, and that a few days of sunshine will show that figure to be much too large an estimate.

central portions of the State, where storms have prevailed of late, are so vague that a summary of the losses

оню. The reports that have come in from the southern and

A violent storm of rain and wind passed over this see tion of the State Thursday evening, blowing down windmills, unroofing buildings, &c. The damage to the crop mills, unrooming outdings, see. The damage to the crop is not serious nor irreparable, as most of it is cut and in shocks. The hay crop is all secured, and is above an average. Outs, wheat and all the small grains are also a fair yield, and will be secured but at some additional expense to farmers by reason of the prevailing storms. The growth of corn on the ground simply, in its vastness and thickness, resembles cypress swamps.

TWENTY-FIVE FARM HOUSES BLOWN TO PIECES IN ILLINOIS-CROPS DESTROYED.

GALESBURG, Ill., August 6, 1875. The most disastrous tornado in this section for ten years visited the northern limits of this city last evening about six o'clock. Although it was known the amount of damage must be immense, full reports could not be collected until this afternoon. The storm started at a point nine miles northwest of the city, and, advancing in a southeasterly direction, left a path varying from a quarter to half a mile in, width strewn with desolation. When north of the city a distance of two miles from the square it took a northeasterly course and struck Wataga, then southeast to south of Knoxville, where its force was spent. Individual losses can not as yet be accurately learned. All the crops in the course of the storm were totally destroyed, and upward of twenty-five farmhouses blown to pieces. Mrs. John Anderson, of Henderson township, was blilled contribit. John Anderson, of Henderson townsum, killed outright, and many are not expected to survive their injuries. In Wataga eight houses were blown to pieces, and several persons in juried. To the north of Knoxville the new residence of Mr. Burton was totally destroyed, and all his family in juried. Had the storm reached this city it would have

A VILLAGE IN A WHIRLWIND.

WATAGA, Knox County, Ill., August 6, 1875. A most fearful storm in the shape of a tornado passed over this place last evening. Rain fell in torrents, last-ing about one hour, and after the rain had subsided we ing about one hour, and after the rain had subsided we were visited by a whirlwind from the southwest. It struck the edge of the village, and taking an easterly course it swept everything in its path—houses, barns and trees. A Mrs. Wies was blown a distance of from 100 to 200 feet and seriously injured. Her house, with many others, was totally demolished. No lives have as yet been reported lost. At the present writing the loss cannot be estimated.

THE HOBOKEN ROBBERIES.

THE POLICE TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTRAGES-A DETERMINED STAND TAKEN BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The alarming increase of burglaries in Hoboken within the last few days led to an indignant and eneretic overhauling of the police system by Commissioner McWhorter at the meeting of the Police Board last evening. That gentleman declared that fifteen robberies had recently taken place in the city, not one of which was reported to the Board. He demanded that every case of burglary or attempted outrage of any kind should be made known forthany kind should be made known forthwith to the Commissioners, with the name of the
officer on the post. A resolution to this effect was immediately adopted. It has become notorious that many
of the burglaries took place owing to criminal negigence on the part of the officers, some of whom
are hounded by a superior, either through
malice or with a view to replacing them with
favorites, while others of indifferent reputation
are never complained against. It is due to Chief Donavan to state that it was during his vacation that the outrages complained of have mainly occurred. Some persons insuinate the belief that the daring robbery of Mr.
McCloskey's horses, a few mornings ago, was winked at sons institute the benefit that he ago, was winked at McCloskey's horses, a few mornings ago, was winked at by those who should have frustrated it. Commissioner McWhorter's action will undoubtedly beget a much

BURGLARIES IN JERSEY CITY.

Two burglaries were perpetrated in Jersey City during Saturday and Sunday nights. One was on the latter night in the residence of Mr. J. B. Schofield, No. 18; Variek street. The thieves effected an entrance in the rear of the building, and carried off silverware and

rear of the building, and carried off silverware and jewelry valued at \$200. They also helped themselver to whatever food they found in the pantry. Captain McHorney, of the First precinct, rebuked the officer who was on that post, and removed him to another quarter of the city.

The other burglary took place at the store of Valentine Feitmeyer, corner of Central and Laidlaw avenues, where flour, whiskey and money were carried away. Four men were arrested, and yesterday morning they were brought before Justice Davis. It appeared in the evidence that a young lad entered by the fanight and then opened the door for the others. The thieves might have escaped detection had they not been intoxicated from the whiskey they stole. All the men were discharged, except Patrick Goggin and Michael Kane, whe were committed for trial.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Between nine and ten o'clock, on Sunday evening, three men were observed by the engineer of the Pacific express train, going south, to be walking on the track [From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, August 6.]
That the damage done has been general is one of the falsest of impressions, for the simple fact that the wet weather has not been general, Western and Southwestern Kansas having no more than necessary to keep